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Volume XXI, No. 128

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway—Rory O'More—Tanner's Comedy—Lobby the Irish.

WINDSOR GARDEN. Broadway—The Schoolmaster—Tanner's Comedy—Lobby the Irish.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery—Rory O'More—Tanner's Comedy—Lobby the Irish.

SPRINGFIELD THEATRE. Broadway—Rory O'More—Tanner's Comedy—Lobby the Irish.

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Halifax and Newfoundland. The Royal Gazette of the 22d ult. says:—

"It is reported in England and that, should the services of the new gunboats not be required in the Baltic this year, one division of them would come out to this part of the world on a cruise." A number of persons of the Roman Catholic religion have applied to the corporation of the town of Hamilton for a lot of ground as a site for a church, the corporation agreed to let them have it on the same terms as they have other religious bodies.

The cotton market was more active yesterday, and the sales embraced about 5,000 bales, part of which was in transitu. The scattering lots hitherto pressing upon the market were measurably exhausted. The low rates of freights enable parties to purchase on more favorable terms in transitu. On the spot prices were unchanged. Flour continued heavy, with moderate sales, chiefly to meet the home demand. Wheat sold at \$1.60 for Southern, and \$1.50 for inferior white do. and \$1.80 for prime do. Corn was unchanged. Sound mixed, yellow and white ranged from 60c. A 61c. 62c. Small was firmer, with sales of mess at \$17.57, and a small lot was sold at \$18. Sugar was active, with less offering on the part of holders. The sales embraced about 500 a 900 lbs. Cuba muscovado and Porto Rico at rates stated in another column. Coffee was quiet, in view of a sale of a cargo of Rio to come off on Friday next. Freights were steady, with moderate engagements.

The Presidency—The Administration and its Plotting and Pipelaying for the Cincinnati Convention.

The active plotting and pipelaying of the administration for the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention must not at this juncture be overlooked. If President Pierce cannot command the suffrages of the Convention he may still be powerful enough to vanquish his rivals and prostrate the democratic party. Martin Van Buren, with but a delegation from New York, at Baltimore, in 1848, failed to defeat the nomination of Gen. Cass; but in carrying off one-half the democratic vote of this State to the Buffalo ticket, in the election, the "Little Magician" secured a most ample revenge for his Baltimore treatment, both in '44 and '48.

The Boston Post has pretty broadly hinted that the re-nomination of Gen. Pierce is a question analogous to the re-nomination of Mr. Van Buren in 1840, inasmuch as the visible prospect from such a nomination as that of our insatiable President is an overwhelming defeat; but the Post contends, nevertheless—and right manfully—that "availability" should not enter into the calculations of the democratic party any more now than it did in 1840. On the other hand, the President, who has fought the battle of the Nebraska bill (which nobody asked him to fight) must be sustained; or perhaps we may witness among the free soil Custom House retainers of New York and elsewhere a rebellious movement similar to that which Van Buren visited upon a too independent and over-confident party in the lamentable campaign of '48. The Boston organ of the Executive does not carry its appeal to this extreme; but to this alternative it may be followed without much violence to the drift of the argument, or, as we suspect, to the proclivities of the administration.

One of our Washington correspondents appears to attach some real importance to the rumor that has been set afloat on Pennsylvania avenue, that the President intends to withdraw from the struggle at Cincinnati. Upon this point we doubt not the Washington Union speaks feelingly and honestly, and may be trusted, when it declares that Mr. Pierce does not intend to withdraw, or anything like it. We predict that he will only withdraw when he shall have made the discovery, (which he has not yet made,) that the one term principle is the law for him. Then he will withdraw, or be dropped, but only, perhaps, that he may show the deluded democracy the calamitous mistake which they will have made in rejecting him.

This rumor, then, of Mr. Pierce's projected declination in advance of the Convention, is sheer humbug. It may be intended to sound the delegates from the different States, and as a ruse for detecting the weak and fishy of the Pierce detachment in season to strengthen their backbones. This is the most that can be made of this otherwise idle and ridiculous report. The manifest programme of the administration is, first, a desperate effort for a re-nomination; and, failing in that, it is, secondly, to kill off Buchanan and Douglas, and all other Northern candidates, so as to leave an opening again for a Northern man (from New Hampshire, for example,) in 1860. Did not Van Buren consent to Polk in 1844 with the expectation of another "good turn" in 1848?

In pursuing this plan of action there is every reason to apprehend that, weak as the administration is among the masses of the people, it may be strong enough in the jugglers' convention to defeat an election by the people, and to carry it up into the House of Representatives, where the democracy are in a hopeless minority. If Mr. Pierce can control one vote over one-third of the convention, he may command a nomination which will cost the party the sacrifice of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Indiana. These extra losses, added to the probable loss of all the New England States and Ohio, will leave very little for Mr. Fillmore to do in order to make the democracy only the second best of the three parties in the field. With one vote plus one-third of the convention, Mr. Pierce may be thus avenged upon an ungrateful party as fully as Van Buren, and without carrying his action beyond the Convention.

Our consistent White House aspirant will insist, first, upon the admission of the free soil soft shell delegation of New York. They depend upon him, and he depends upon them. This will at once leave the democratic party of the State, as we now have it, weaker than the Seward coalition—wearer than the Know Nothing. Pennsylvania may be thrown away readily. There are probably not over two or three men in the democratic party—possibly there may be but one—who can carry that State against the black republicans upon the issue of Kansas, and with some such "free State" candidate in the arena as Commodore Stockton or Col. Fremont. Ohio is pretty sure to adhere to her anti-slavery heresies anyhow. And if the three great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio are thrown overboard, how many of the surrounding smaller ones are there that will not be carried down with them? The rule or ruin policy of the administration, then, bids fair at Cincinnati to distract and demoralize the democratic party in the results of their National Convention as to create a general reaction to the opposition elements, and a scattering result in November, which will throw the election into a tribunal where Sewardism is the predominating element. Let the Cincinnati jugglers beware.

What is to be Done with the Chinese in California?

We have received from California the report of a legislative committee on Chinese immigration. It recommends emphatically that all further importation of Chinese be prohibited, and that every endeavor be used to prevent their settling in the State. The subject was brought before the public sometime since, partly through the shameless immorality of the Chinese women, and partly in consequence of the narrow minded alarm of the white laborers lest the cheap Chinese should drive them out of the market. It was then urged by the friends of the Chinese that, in the first place, the State of California had no constitutional right to exclude aliens of any race, and secondly, that the Chinese were industrious, moral and well behaved, and, on the whole, an accession of strength to the country.

It is to these two assertions that the report of the committee now before us undertakes to reply. The first position is, that by the law of nations every State has a right to exclude aliens. This doctrine is sustained by copious quotations from Vattel. It appears to be recognized by that article of the constitution which forbids Congress to prohibit the importation of slaves prior to the year 1808; for if Congress had not the power to make such prohibition, it would not have been necessary to limit its exercise. Nor is it in reality contrary to democratic principles or common sense. A nation has as plain a right to choose her citizens as a householder his tenant. Foreigners possess no rights, for instance, on the soil of the United States; and having none, they can be deprived of none if they are forbidden to settle here. A nice distinction is drawn by the committee between the case of European immigrants and immigrants from China. The former, it is said, have by long usage acquired a prescriptive title to settle in the United States. No law authorized their coming. But in the transition from the colonial to the independent regime no provision was made to exclude them, and they continued to come as before. After so long a lapse of time as that which has intervened since the tide set in, there would be a degree of unfairness in now suddenly shutting it out. Very different is the case of the Chinese. Ten years ago, Europeans had never penetrated their country, but in disguise or on public service; and very few Chinese had ever gone abroad. They have no rights here, certainly, whether prescriptive or acquired; and we are now quite at liberty to adjudicate upon their case in its integrity and entirety.

The next point to be settled is whether the Chinese are or are not injurious settlers in California. The committee answer in the affirmative on each of these grounds. They consider the Chinese a depraved people. They regard them as an inferior race, and deprecate the mischief of a system of helotism. They deny the possibility of any satisfactory fusion between them and the whites, and see no resource but wholesale exclusion of one or the other.

The first of these propositions has been so often repeated by travellers that it is generally understood. According to the testimony of the best informed of Chinese travellers, Monsieur Huo, no description can convey an idea of the loathsome depravity of the Chinese at home. Corruption pervades every avenue in politics, justice, religion. Letters and art are the mere handmaids of lust. Villany of every kind, thievishness and lying are innate in the majority of the Chinese people. This is in brief Mr. Huo's verdict, and if it is only half true, enough remains to render the Chinese very undesirable neighbors and most unacceptable immigrants.

Nor can there be any question, in an economical point of view, of the fallacy of rearing an inferior race side by side with a superior one. History is full of examples of the experiment—all failures. But we cannot help wishing the committee had devoted a little of the space so gracefully occupied by flowers of rhetoric, to a serious inquiry into the ethnological question of the mixture of races. In what it does say it is not always right. It affirms that no great and prosperous nation ever sprang from the commingling blood of two races, forgetting that the reporters themselves are part and parcel of a nation not insignificant, which sprung from the cross of Normans and Saxons, with a dash of the native Angle. Hitherto it certainly appears doubtful how far colors can be crossed with advantage. The mulatto and other metis shades are inferior to the white, certainly; but they are superior to the black except in the duration of life; and if all the female blacks were to breed upward, it would rather follow that the world would be a gainier by the cross. The case of Central America is not wholly in point. There the pure Celtic blood of the Spaniards was diluted in oceans of negro and Indian blood, which latter have wholly predominated. But there is no record no experience to prove beyond question that a cross between the mixed Anglo-Saxons of California and the Chinese would necessarily lead to a deterioration of the species, though that result is highly probable.

For these reasons the committee desire to see the immigration of Chinese into California wholly prevented in future. We cannot but regard it as a sensible measure of precaution, and trust it will be carried out.

Philadelphia Municipal Election.

The entire democratic ticket is elected. The majority for Vaux, for Mayor, is 5,873. The upper branch of the City Council, with those holding over, will stand 14 democrats to 10 opposition; the lower branch, 69 to 17.

News from Kansas.

The Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat states that Colonel Sumner occupied opposite Lawrence on the 26th ult., with 120 dragoons. On the 27th he addressed a letter to the free State Governor, Robinson, stating that the attack on Jones had produced great excitement throughout the Territory and along the Missouri frontier, and he urged upon the people of Kansas the importance of settling out and bringing the assassin to justice. He also states that the offense has been reported to the Executive at Washington, and whatever orders he (Sumner) receives will be instantly carried out. Mr. Robinson replied that the attempted assassination of Jones is a conspiracy, and he urged upon the people of Kansas the importance of settling out and bringing the assassin to justice. He also states that the offense has been reported to the Executive at Washington, and whatever orders he (Sumner) receives will be instantly carried out. Mr. Robinson replied that the attempted assassination of Jones is a conspiracy, and he urged upon the people of Kansas the importance of settling out and bringing the assassin to justice.

There are plenty of dirty dogs in politics as well as in the gutter. But for a particularly sordid political crowd we commend you to this particular breed of Massachusetts whigs—whigs that, after having on Webster, went at the point of his hand to the head of Pierce, and then, they might try up the heels of a genuine whig of the old school. (Mr. Rockwell), hastened to go in the dirt at the feet of Garrison—Webster—Pierce—Garrison—Democrat—Know-Nothing-whigs. Genuine descendants of the old dog in the manger of Joseph's time. We know that this breed is by no means confined to Massachusetts. We could point to some special specimens much nearer home. The race is to be found everywhere in the North where there is a chance of mischief. But the main pack are in the old Bay State, only waiting to sniff out the scent, existing in the crack of their master's whip.

It must have been upon something stronger than mud and milk that that dog was digested. We are suspicious, in fact, that the Maine law has ceased to be the inspiration of our Fourieir nigger worshippers.

SIGNIFICANT AFFAIR.—The success of the democratic in the late Philadelphia municipal election. The "straight whigs" have evidently made a sharp turn of the corner. Can the Washington Union explain for us how Philadelphia, usually whig by 5,000 or 6,000 majority, should be now carried from stem to stern by the democracy? How do they account for it at the White House?

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Non-Arrival of the American at Halifax. HALIFAX, May 7.—11 P. M. There are as yet no tidings of the steamship America, now overdue at this port from Liverpool. Weather clear and calm.

Interesting from Washington. BRITISH INTERFERENCE IN CENTRAL AMERICA.—ACTION OF OUR GOVERNMENT IN RELATION THERETO.—THE RECOGNITION OF THE NICARAGUAN MINISTERS RECALLED AGAIN.—WHAT SENATOR MARCOLLETHINKS OF WALKER'S PROPOSALS, &c. WASHINGTON, May 6, 1856. Nicaragua has fairly crowded out all other matters appertaining to Central America. The conduct of the British was authorities of San Juan, on the arrival of the steamer Orizaba, about the middle of last month, in surrounding that vessel and exercising power over her passengers, is deemed by our government as a flagrant breach of duty. The State Department has sent to New York and procured affidavits of all the facts, preparatory to calling Mr. Champron to account, as it was under his orders that the Orizaba was intercepted.

The result of this proceeding at San Juan has finally waked up Marcy and Pierce to the designs of the British government, and has led to the determination to recognize the Rivas administration through its representative, El Padre Vivas. Not only is this true, but assurances have been given that no objection will be made to the shipment of arms, ammunition and persons from our ports to the aid of Gen. Walker.

The Navy Department will promptly despatch vessels of war to San Juan, and individuals will be encouraged to give "material aid" to Gen. Walker. It is boldly avowed here that Walker is the true count of our institutions, the fair representative of our people, and should be aided, encouraged and sustained at any cost.

Provided with all the necessary documents, within a day or two Mr. Marcy will have a free talk with Mr. Champron, and demand of that functionary that he shall withdraw or countermand his instructions to British naval officers in Central America. It is even impossible to maintain peace unless Mr. Champron shall resign. He has instructed British officers in Central America to regard all communication with Gen. Walker as illegal, and those officers assume to exercise over passengers and baggage not only a surveillance but positive control. One happy effect has resulted from this: It has compelled the administration to recognize the Rivas-Walker government, and thus to denounce her Majesty's officers and to legalize the proceedings of our vessels. You may look out for a squall from Central America. The atmosphere is filled with electric clouds, and they will unite one of these days and create a terrible commotion.

So soon as Judge Evans, of Texas, can obtain the floor, he will deliver a speech in favor of a repeal of our neutrality laws, and take strong grounds for the immediate recognition of Nicaragua. These in the confidence of the administration say that the new Minister will be received as soon as the next steamer arrives, should Gen. Walker still be in power. Mr. Marcolleth predicts that Walker and his men have all been hung before this.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, in a speech to-day in the Senate, doubted the correctness of the Herald's despatches touching certain confessions of Com. Perry, and Gen. Houston's being an independent candidate for the Presidency. We have the proof at hand on each point. Shall we produce it?

Shreve's large stable on Seventh street, was burned this afternoon, and Ebenezer Lord, a fireman, was dangerously injured by the falling walls. It is thought fatally. Another fireman is supposed to be burned under the wheels. Some negroes have been arrested on suspicion of having been in the building.

A large number of contractors were in attendance at the Post Office Department this morning, to hear the announcement of awards for carrying the mails in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. There were upwards of five thousand bidders for the seven hundred awards, but the competition was not so great as heretofore. Important contracts by steamboat and railroad are reserved for some future time.

The New Jersey Know Nothing State Council.

BRENTWOOD, N. J., May 7.—6 P. M. The American State Council met here this morning, at 10 o'clock. A great deal of angry discussion occurred in reference to the Philadelphia Convention of Feb. 22. A committee was appointed to make a report. One of the delegates stated that the nomination of Mr. Fillmore was not fairly obtained—that it was done by the Southern and spurious delegates. The statement was confirmed by Judge Marsh, the President of the late Convention at Philadelphia. Several delegates gave their opinion that if the nomination of Mr. Fillmore was ratified by the State Council, it would be a great blow to the American party. It was then agreed to take no further steps to raise the nomination of Mr. Fillmore until he was heard from in reference to his Americanism. The whole subject was then laid upon the table, and the State Council adjourned to meet on the 28th of May.

No delegates were elected to the National Council.

Delegates to the Nigger Worshippers' Convention.

BANGOR, May 7, 1856. The nigger worshippers of the Fifth Congressional district met in convention at Exeter Corner to-day, and elected Joseph Bartlett, of Bangor, John H. Rice, of Monson, and Wm. E. Brown, of Solon, delegates to the Nigger Worshippers' National Convention. All three are in favor of Fremont.

Virginia American State Convention.

RICHLAND, May 7, 1856. The American State Convention assembled at Stanton yesterday, and permanently organized, with Robert Sanders, Esq., of Williamsburg, as President, and one Vice President from each Congressional district, a number of officers acting as secretaries.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Moore and Saunders, warmly sustaining Fillmore and Donelson.

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SEVENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1856. CONFERENCE ON THE DEFICIENCY BILL. The Senate appointed a third Conference Committee on the Deficiency Appropriation bill, the two former committees being unable to agree.

Mr. RAYARD, (dem.) of Del., concluded his speech, commencing on Monday, on the best means of promoting the efficiency of the navy. Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1856. THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Mr. PRINGLE, (alleged whig) of N. Y., reported that the second Committee of Conference on the Deficiency bill had failed to agree, and offered to discharge the committee on the part of the House, and recommended the House to adhere to its amendments, and its disagreement to those of the Senate.

Mr. HITCHCOCK, (dem.) of N. Y., suggested that it would be better to continue the conference than by the adoption of the resolution run the risk of losing the bill. He was willing to lose the bill unless the Senate recede from the amendments. This system of deficiencies was an evil which threatened to throw the hands of the Executive all the power of the government. He wanted the President to exhibit proof of good faith that the laws are faithfully and honestly executed.

Mr. STANTON, (alleged whig) of Ohio, said the principal difficulties were relative to the amendments of \$1,600,000 for the army, and \$300,000 for the navy. Mr. Stenton was willing to lose the bill unless the Senate recede from the amendments. This system of deficiencies was an evil which threatened to throw the hands of the Executive all the power of the government. He wanted the President to exhibit proof of good faith that the laws are faithfully and honestly executed.

Mr. GIBBS, (alleged whig) of Pa., condemned the amendments by the Senate of incongruous amendments to deficiency bills. The cry of "Vote these supplies, also" would stop the wheels of government, and it would alarm him. He was willing to take the responsibility.

Mr. CAMPBELL, (dem.) of Ohio, defended the course of the Committee of Ways and Means relative to the appropriation bill. Mr. Gibbs' remarks, done the grossest injustice to the government. He was surprised and mortified by the exhibition of the partisan in the gentleman from Ohio. He replied at length in proof of his assertion.

Mr. COOK, of Ga., wanted to know the specific points on which it was threatened to defeat the bill. Let its opponents take the responsibility, without covering up their hostility with generalities.

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